Manitoba

Annual Report 1987 - 88

Natural Resources

The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation

Manitoba

89-05913/

Natural Resources

The Manitoba Habitat
Heritage Corporation

P.O. Box 41
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3H 0W9

Hon. Jack Penner,
Minister of Natural Resources.

Sir:

I am pleased to present the second Annual Report to the Legislature on the Habitat Heritage Program for the period of April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988.

During the past fiscal year the Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation made significant advances in the protection and rehabilitation of both fish and wildlife habitat. A number of fisheries projects have involved experimentation and innovative approaches to difficult problems. Typical of such projects is the spectacular re-establishment of walleye spawning beds on the Mink River, a tributary of Lake Dauphin. The Adam Lake water aeration project is another example of long range projects designed to solve continuing winter fish kills on southern Manitoba lakes. The outstanding success of many of our fisheries projects is expected to lead the way to the solution of similar problems in other provinces.

Deteriorating wildlife habitat is most obvious in southern Manitoba and efforts have continued to secure and protect wildlife habitat under threat of development. In 1988, protection was extended beyond the traditional concern for game species to include unique garter snake denning sites, burrowing owl nesting areas and participation in the protection of grassland plant communities. Leasing continued to be a popular cooperative program with concerned rural landowners.

Although the success of Corporation projects has been encouraging, it is clear that funding is inadequate and is a major limiting factor. In 1989, a major priority of the Corporation will be the generation of increased funding.

Respectfully Submitted,

Don McMaster,
Chairman of The Manitoba
Habitat Heritage Corporation.

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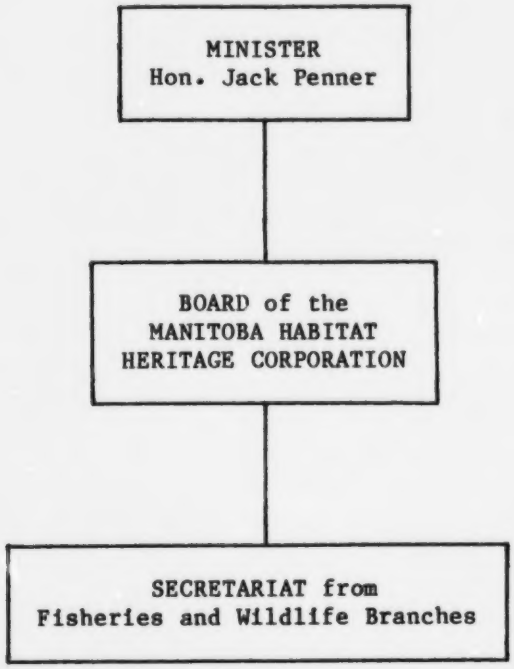
Organization Chart
The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation



ANNUAL REPORT - 1987/88

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATION AND OBJECTIVES

Since February 1986, the funding and operation of the Manitoba Habitat Heritage Program has been administered under a corporation, The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation, which operates under a board of directors.

The Corporation's Board of Directors was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The board consists of knowledgeable conservationists who examine project proposals put forward to the Corporation by government representatives and public groups.

These proposals are evaluated on the basis of technical merit, public demand, and environmental need. Chief targets for this program are habitats in Agro-Manitoba that are the most vulnerable to destruction, and habitats of rare and endangered species. The Board makes decisions regarding the initiation of new projects, and reviews the progress of continuing projects before allocating additional funding. Funds are allocated on a 50:50 basis to fish and wildlife projects.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The board members volunteer their time and expertise to M.H.H.C. During their second year of operation they met 5 times in various locations throughout the province to review and inspect projects.

Members of the Board include:

Don McMaster (Chairperson), an avid outdoorsman, landscape painter and member of the Manitoba Wildlife Federation and Manitoba Naturalist Society.

Anne Longston (Vice-Chairperson), Vice-principal of Lac Du Bonnet Senior School, rural woodlot owner and manager, and outdoor enthusiast.

Dr. Roger Smith, professor and head of Zoology, Brandon University.

Arthur Allan, member of the Manitoba Wildlife Federation.

Paul Murphy, former executive director of Manitoba Wildlife Federation and past editor of Wildlife Crusader.

Diane Brueton, M.E.S. York University, member of the Manitoba Naturalist Society.

Al Mickey, machinist with C.P.R., and member of the Manitoba Naturalist Society.

Leo LeTourneau, Ph.D. Admin., environmental, ecological, and wildlife habitat researcher.

Elmo Helgason, Commercial Fisherman, President of Lake Manitoba Commercial Fisherman's Association.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CORPORATION

In order to achieve the objectives of the conservation and enhancement of habitat, the Corporation undertakes a variety of activities.

Activities of the Corporation include:

Either alone or by agreement with other agencies, groups or individuals, manage, improve or restore habitat on public land and waters.

Manage, improve or restore habitat on private land and waters by agreements (usually leases) with the landowner.

Assist an owner of private land to effectively manage habitat by means of grants or making available the advice and services of habitat experts.

Provide information to the public about fish and wildlife populations and habitat through various media techniques to promote public awareness of and public participation in the conservation, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitats and populations.

Habitat Leases

Often agreements are entered into with landowners to enable the M.H.H.C. to manage important fish and wildlife habitat on private land. This agreement usually takes the form of a lease. Payments to the landowner are customarily based on a land assessment, and the leases are generally of a five year duration. The conditions of the lease state the types of activities which may occur on the land during the term of the lease. As an example, grazing of cattle may be permitted if it is deemed to have no detrimental effect on the habitat for wildlife and fish populations.

Habitat Acquisition

When management rights to "key" or critical habitat areas cannot be obtained through leases (easements), or mutual agreement, it sometimes becomes desirable to secure these important areas by outright purchase. Purchase of the land insures the protection and preservation of the habitat for future generations. This important component of the program accounts for 25% of the funds allocated to the Corporation.

Habitat Enhancement

Enhancement or restoration efforts focus on improving the productive capacity of habitats, thereby increasing the abundance or diversity of fish and wildlife species. Some enhancement projects are completed in a single season, whereas others may require work over a number of years to produce the desired results. Subsequent monitoring of fish and wildlife responses are undertaken to evaluate effectiveness of various techniques and thereby maximize benefits on future projects.

Described on the following pages are some of the habitat improvement or restoration techniques which are used in Habitat Heritage Program projects.

FISH HABITAT ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

Lake Aeration

Very low oxygen levels may occur in small, productive lakes during the winter, and fish kills may result. Winter survival of fish populations can be assured by using an artificial aeration system designed specifically for the reservoir or lake. Compressors circulate fresh air within the lake and improve year round fish survival. All of the Habitat Heritage aeration projects have been co-funded by either local communities, Manitoba Parks Branch or the Manitoba Water Services Board.

Rearing Ponds

Small lakes and ponds are being developed as rearing ponds where newly-hatched walleye are grown for their first summer in a predator-free environment, then removed and used to replenish walleye stocks or establish new stocks in our lakes and reservoirs. Using man-made structures as walleye rearing ponds offers an added bonus over natural lakes and ponds, since the former can be completely drained, ensuring that all of the walleye are released.

Improvement of Spawning and Rearing Habitat

Siltation or excavation of gravel and rock substrates in streams can severely reduce or eliminate fish spawning and feeding. Pools and riffles may be recreated in a stream which has been channelized, to restore habitat for fish spawning. Also, hiding and resting spaces may be improved by adding boulders, logs or brush piles.

Stream Clearance

Often stock watering dams and stream crossings can be obstructions to fish moving to historical spawning or feeding habitat. Excessive flow velocities through culverts are a common problem. Removal or modification of barriers may ensure fish access to upstream or downstream habitat.

Fishways

Access over large obstructions or over barriers that cannot be removed, may be provided by a fishway. Using baffles to reduce water velocities and create compartments of slow water where fish can rest, these structures enable fish to climb, through a series of steps, over high dams and waterfalls. By improving or restoring access to spawning grounds, fish populations will be enhanced.

Water Level Control

Regulated water levels help to prevent fish winterkills and the possible emigration of desirable fishes from the lake. Control structures at the outlets of lakes may also prevent undesirable fish species from entering the lake from outlet tributaries.

Multiple Resource Use Projects

The M.H.H.C. has commissioned studies to explore the opportunities that exist for a more resource based approach to the development and management of selected watersheds. Such an approach would incorporate fish habitat protection and development measures into an overall plan to manage or develop land and aquatic resources. Initiatives proposed have included a more "natural" agricultural drain design, re-creation of pools and riffles in channelized streams, and streambank stabilization through agricultural lands where recreational stream fisheries have been created.

WILDLIFE HABITAT ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

Prescribed Burning

Prescribed burning is a technique which is used to improve the quantity and quality of vegetation on shrub or grassland ranges or to create grasslands in a predominantly forested area. Fire removes old, unproductive growth and releases nutrients into the soil. The resulting lush, new growth provides forage for a variety of big game and non-game species. To insure that the burn will have the desired effect on the vegetation and will be confined to the treatment area, comprehensive planning in conjunction with the Regional Services and Forestry Branches is undertaken, fire guards are constructed and weather conditions are monitored. The response of the vegetation following fire treatment is monitored to assess effectiveness of the burn.

Mechanical Treatments

Stands of aspen, willow and other species become unusable as a big game food source as they mature. In order to encourage succulent young foliage at or near ground level, the decadent growth is slashed or mechanically knocked down. This increases sunlight penetration and encourages the growth of shrubs, forbs and grasses to produce a high quality nutritious food source.

Plantings

Sometimes habitats for selected wildlife species are enhanced by the establishment of tame forage such as alfalfa. These plantings provide a nutritious food source at critical times of the year and help to reduce wildlife depredation on adjacent lands. They also function as nesting habitat for waterfowl.

Tree planting programs may be undertaken in areas containing insufficient amounts of wooded escape cover. These plantings also help to control wind erosion and function as snow catchments.

Water Level Control

The ability to regulate water levels is essential in maintaining and improving productivity in wetland and marsh habitats. In some locations flooding may be necessary to enhance habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds and aquatic mammals. Water levels are controlled through the construction of dykes and dams and the installation of pumps. Following the regulation of water levels, other improvements such as the construction of nesting islands and the establishment of nesting cover and aquatic vegetation can occur.

Structures

The abundance of some wildlife species may be limited by the availability of nesting sites. This requirement may be fulfilled by the placement of nesting structures for waterfowl, hawks and owls.

In other areas where watering sites for wildlife are in short supply, dugouts are created.

Public Use

Sometimes enhancement projects are located near cities or towns, and present a prime opportunity for educational and recreational viewing of wildlife. Trails, observation towers and posted interpretive information can encourage maximum use by the public while exerting minimum disturbance to resident wildlife populations. Proposals which facilitate and encourage public participation are being considered for future enhancement projects.

FISH HABITAT PROJECTS - 1987/1988 *

Southwestern Region

Rock Lake **Fish Refuge** Funding $12,395 Two years Complete	In order to provide a fish refuge, a channel was dredged into the mainland to connect Cavers spring and Rock Lake. The benefits of this improved habitat are: improved overwintering of fish in winterkill years; the possible elimination of the need for aeration equipment due to the high dissolved oxygen levels of the groundwater flow; the control of rough fish levels; and increased potential for other developments such as a marina, a swimming pool fed by spring water, and picnic areas.
Deloraine Reservoir Funding: $8,300 Two years Complete	Deloraine Reservoir is about 90 acres in surface area, with a maximum depth of 38 feet. It supported a poor quality pike, walleye, perch, and bass fishery and is the domestic water supply for the Town of Deloraine. Since its construction in 1962, water quality has deteriorated, resulting in a deep "dead" water zone on the bottom of the reservoir. An aeration system was installed to improve water quality, expand fish habitat and reduce fishkills. This project was cost-shared with Manitoba Water Services Board.

* Note: "Funding" identifies only funds spent in the 1987/1988 fiscal year.

Lake Stormon
Funding: $5,500
One year
Complete

Lake Stormon is the water source for all potable water used by permanent residents and visitors to the Canadian and U.S. sides of the Peace Garden. Aeration will provide improved winter water quality and allow fish to be stocked which, in turn, will provide a new recreational opportunity for all Manitobans and visitors to this area.

Whitemud River
Funding: $3,500
One year
Complete

Between 1940 and 1950, low level stock watering dams were constructed along the river. In most years, the dams obstruct upstream and downstream fish movements. Modification and removal of several dams were undertaken to reduce their impact on fish movements.

Lake Eighteen
Funding: $900
One year
Complete

Lake Eighteen is divided into two basins, connected by a shallow, narrow channel. Fish in the shallow basin cannot migrate to the deeper basin under ice conditions and annually winterkill. Dredging of the channel will prevent stranding of fish in the shallow basin and will eliminate winterkills.

Irwin Reservoir
Funding: $1,300
One year
Complete

Continuous outflows from Irwin Reservoir have resulted in fish movements out of the reservoir. Fish screens, attached to the discharge pipe, will maintain fish stocks and improve recreational angling for Neepawa area residents. The project was cost-shared with Neepawa Area Wildlife Association, Whitemud Conservation District, and Lake Irwin Committee.

Canvasback Lake
Funding: $4,650
One year
Complete

Development of the Ducks Unlimited Canvasback Lake project could have resulted in fish stranding and winterkill. Installation of a fish exclusion structure will prevent spawning pike and walleye from entering and later being stranded within the project wetland.

Kerr Lake
Funding: $3,600
One year
Complete

Due to a sudden threat of a fish winterkill, a temporary aeration system was operated. Local residents and fishing group members volunteered their labour and machinery to assist in the project.

Eastern Region

Fort Whyte
Funding: $11,050
One year
Complete

The Fort Whyte Centre for Environmental Education is a unique natural setting within Winnipeg's city limits. Comprised of 180 acres of lakes, forest, and marsh, and complete with an interpretive centre, it is used by the public generally, and by teachers and students particularly. In order to improve and maintain fish habitat, funds were contributed for a habitat enhancement project undertaken by the Centre. This included shoreline stabilization and planting on Lakes 3 and 4.

Rat River Lonesands Project
Funding: $3,000
Four years
Ongoing

A 25 year land easement of a stream corridor was negotiated with a landowner in order to improve and develop a stream trout fishery in close proximity to the city of Winnipeg. Improvements included the erection of fencing to exclude cattle from the stream, restricting access to watering sites and the construction of small bridges. This project demonstrates to the public various types of land use practices which can result in improved water quality and decreased soil erosion through shoreline stabilization and protection, and increased fish productivity in waterways.

Whiteshell
Funding: $7,000
One year
Complete

An individual was contracted to investigate and monitor several completed walleye habitat improvement projects in Whiteshell Provincial Park. Collected data will make it possible to determine modifications needed to ensure optimum success at these sites, as well as to determine the correct rehabilitation designs that should be applied in new areas.

Rice Creek
Funding: $5,500
One year
Complete

Lac du Bonnet Lake has suffered a drastic decline in walleye stocks over the last five years. Cobble and boulders were placed in Rice Creek to improve natural walleye spawning success and rehabilitate the Lac du Bonnet sport fishery.

Hunt and Lyon Lakes
Funding: $27,400
Two years
Complete

For the past 20 years Hunt and Lyons Lakes have provided excellent angling for splake, rainbow trout and brown trout. The proliferation of non-sport fish recently has reduced angling quality. Reclamation of the lake will establish a vacant environment for the re-introduction of trout species.

Interlake Region

Wavey Creek
Funding: $9,700
One year
Complete

Walleye populations on Lake Winnipeg are heavily exploited by sport and commercial fishermen. In order to re-create spawning areas in the channelized Wavey Creek, field stone was added to the river to create riffles and pools. This stream rehabilitation will contribute to larger walleye populations in Lake Winnipeg and Red River.

Crossen Lake
Funding: $15,410
Two years
Ongoing

In order to successfully use Crossen Lake as a walleye rearing pond, it was necessary to install a control structure at its outlet and improve the dykes. The pond will be operated in cooperation with the Lake Manitoba Commercial Fishermen's Association, benefiting the commercial and sport fisheries of Lake Manitoba.

Western Region

Beaver Lake
Funding: $7,000
Two years
Complete

Beaver Lake is 51 acres in size and is part of a Duck Mountain Provincial Park canoe route. There is also a wayside picnic site situated here. In order to develop a sport fishery in this area, the lake was chemically reclaimed and stocked with brook trout. Control structures located at the outflow will prevent recolonization by undesirable species of fish. This project was cost shared on a 50:50 basis with the Swan Valley Sport Fishing Association.

Stream Habitat Course
Funding: $4,000
Two years
Ongoing

A course in stream habitat was conducted to inform individuals responsible for decisions on drainage developments about natural stream characteristics and the impact of drainage improvements to fish habitat. The course was comprised of lectures and field trips. Lectures were held in McCreary, with tours within the Riding Mountain escarpment and the Dauphin Lake area.

Verall Lake
Funding: $3,500
Two years
Complete

Verall Lake was dominated by fish populations of pike, suckers and perch which provided limited angling opportunities for the area. These species were removed by an intensive gill netting operation. Walleye were then stocked into the lake. A fish barrier was constructed at the outflow of the lake to restrict access of the competing species.

Coleman Island
Funding: $2,000
Two years
Complete

This successful walleye rearing pond was inhabited by species which competed with or predated on the walleye fry. The existing dyke was reconstructed to prevent the movement of undesirable fish into the pond.

Elk Lake
Funding: $1,700
Two years
Complete

Elk Lake, situated in the Duck Mountains, has a maximum depth of two and one-half meters and was traditionally one of the few good pike lakes in the area. In 1983, an old control structure which was maintaining adequate water levels washed out and water levels dropped about two meters. A water control structure was constructed at the outflow to raise and maintain adequate water levels.

WILDLIFE HABITAT PROJECTS 1987/88 *

Southwestern Region

Burrowing Owls
Funding: $1,053
Two years
Complete

Thirty-two artificial nesting burrows, constructed and placed in 6 sites in southwestern Manitoba, were monitored to determine utilization by Burrowing owls.

Waterhole-Bernice WMA
Funding: $900
One year
Complete

A dugout was constructed in the Bernice Wildlife Management Area, to provide a wildlife watering site.

Waterfowl Nest Structures
Funding: $1,130
One year
Complete

Forty waterfowl nest boxes were constructed and placed in the Pembina Valley WMA and in the Spruce Woods Provincial Park. These structures will enhance waterfowl habitat particularly for some species like wood ducks.

* Note: "Funding" identifies only funds spent in the 1987/1988 fiscal year.

Wood Duck Project
Funding: $2,200
One year
Complete

One hundred and fifty wood duck nest boxes were constructed and placed in suitable habitat in southwestern Manitoba. Construction labor was provided by Westbran Human Resources Opportunity Center of Brandon.

Student Assistant
Funding $5,100
One year
Complete

Funds were used to hire a student for 16 weeks and to pay travel expenses on Habitat Heritage projects in southwestern Manitoba. Projects completed included the placement of 150 wood duck nest boxes, 40 waterfowl nest boxes, 50 Ferruginous hawks nest structures and 30 Great gray owl structures.

Habitat Leases
Funding: $7,700
Four years
Ongoing

To protect valuable white-tailed deer habitat, MHHC leased another 1,023 acres of wooded wildlife habitat from 8 landowners. The Scissors Creek Wildlife Association assisted in the project by identifying important habitats and participating in negotiations with landowners. Presently MHHC has habitat protection agreements with 20 landowners on 3,054 acres of upland wildlife habitat.

Ferruginous Hawks
Funding: $700
One year
Complete

With the assistance of the Scissors Creek Wildlife Association, 15 nesting structures were constructed and erected in the Ellice-Archie Community pasture. This will provide ideal nesting sites for this rare Manitoba bird of prey.

Conifer Planting
Funding: $1,100
Three years
Ongoing

Wildlife habitat will be enhanced by the planting of approximately 5 miles of shelterbelts in the Parkland W.M.A. The tree planting sites were sprayed with a herbicide and rotovated in preparation for planting.

Cavity Nest Boxes
Funding: $881
One year
Complete

Sixty nesting boxes were constructed by Westbran Human Resources Center of Brandon and with the assistance of 5 local Wildlife Associations they were installed along rivers and lakes in the parkland region in west central Manitoba. Waterfowl species such as wood ducks, goldeneyes, buffleheads and other cavity nesting birds will benefit from this project.

Habitat Development
Funding: $2,174
One year
Complete

A 37 acre field on a parcel of land owned by MHHC was planted to a legume-grass mixture. The crop will provide a nutritious food source for wildlife and will also be available for haying by local farmers.

Buchanan Property
Funding: $32,239
One year
Complete

A half section of land along Crystal Creek in southern Manitoba was purchased to protect winter habitat for white-tailed deer and other wildlife species.

Murray Property
Funding: $35,217
One year
Complete

A valuable 320 acre parcel of aspen - oak woodland in the Tiger Hills was purchased to preserve its wildlife habitat. Other wildlife habitats in the area continue to disappear due to agricultural development.

Western Region

Duck Mountain Plot Regeneration
Funding: $8,440
One year
Complete

Thirty-three forage plots which had become overgrown and were no longer providing highly nutritional food for moose, elk and deer, were cleared by bulldozing to regenerate new growth and increase the availability of forage for these species.

Sarah Lake Forage Plots
Funding: $3,960

Fifty-three plots in the Sarah Lake area in the Duck Mountain Provincial Forest were mowed to stimulate regrowth of vegetation. Periodic mowing will maintain these plots in shrubs and forbs, thereby providing a continuing food source for wildlife, particularly elk, moose and deer.

Meadow Maintenance
Funding: $136
One year
Complete

Grasslands are a vital component of ideal elk range and must be managed to prevent the encroachment of trees and shrubs. Periodic spring burning of these areas, in addition to restoring soil nutrients and maintaining grasslands, also provides a more nutritious food source for wildlife, particularly elk.

Ham and Cox Refuges
Funding: $595
Two years
Ongoing

Shelterbelt plantings were undertaken on 2 parcels of land donated by individuals for wildlife benefit. Once established these shelterbelts will serve as a windbreak and provide additional security thereby enhancing utilization of the area by wildlife.

Interlake Region

Narcisse WMA
Funding: $1,660
Two years
Complete

Four areas in the Narcisse W.M.A. that contained sharp-tailed grouse dancing grounds were brush mowed to enhance grouse habitat. In the future prescribed burns will be employed to maintain the habitat for grouse.

Northeastern Region

Akudlik Marsh
Funding: $2,609
Two years
Ongoing

A viewing mound, walking trail and parking area were constructed to enhance use of the marsh by bird enthusiasts. A viewing platform, self guiding brochures and information signs are other items planned for this northern marsh at Churchill, Manitoba.

Northwestern Region

G.H.A. 8 Burn
Funding: $6,448
Two years
Complete

A helio-torch equipped helicopter was used to burn a 1000 acre stand of decadent willow-aspen in the Summerberry Marsh area east of The Pas. New growth resulting from the fire will greatly enhance the area for moose.

Head Office Winnipeg

MNS Grant
Funding: $4,500
One year
Complete

A $4,500 grant was awarded to the Manitoba Naturalists Society to assist in identifying tall grass prairie sites in Manitoba. The next phase of the program will involve the development of plans to ensure the protection of these remnant sites.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Board of Directors
Funding: $2,268
Ongoing

Expenses are incurred by the Board of Directors in performing their duties involving inspection and review of projects, as well as project proposal and policy review.

Update Report
Funding: $10,886
One year
Complete

A report on projects undertaken during the first 3 years of the Habitat Heritage program was completed and 5,000 copies were produced for public distribution. The report should promote program support and generate additional funds from private sources.

Project Signs
Funding: $2,200
Ongoing

Habitat Heritage Corporation signs are erected on all projects funded by M.H.H.C. to increase public awareness of the role of the Corporation in fish and wildlife habitat conservation.

Stream Rehabilitation Film
Funding: $15,000
One year
Ongoing

A film was produced which provides information regarding the characteristics of natural streams and their biological significance to fish habitat. Methods are presented whereby channelized water systems can be rehabilitated to support fish populations by incorporating the physical geometry of natural streams into man-made water systems. The film also identifies sites of potential stream rehabilitation and encourages public participation with assistance and information being offered by the M.H.H.C.

Manitoba

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE

We have examined the balance sheet of The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation as at March 31, 1988 and the statement of revenue, expenditure and unexpended funds for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Corporation as at March 31, 1988 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 2 to the financial statements applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

F. H. Jackson, CA,
Provincial Auditor.

September 9, 1988,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 1988
(with 1987 figures for comparison)

	1988	1987
ASSETS		
Current:		
Cash	$ 13,653	$ 15,515
Term deposits	-	35,000
Prepaid expenses	1,369	-
	15,022	50,515
Fixed:		
Land (Note 2)	146,398	63,614
	$161,420	$114,129
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 8,059	$ -
Deferred interest income	-	88
Investment in fixed assets (Note 2)	146,398	63,614
Unexpended funds	6,963	50,427
	$161,420	$114,129

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Unexpended Funds
for the year ended March 31, 1988
(with 1987 figures for comparison)

	1988	1987
Revenues:		
Grant from the Government of the Province of Manitoba	$250,000	$250,000
Interest	3,787	2,609
Contributions and donations	14,705	934
Project cost recoveries	10,922	-
	279,414	253,543
Expenditures:		
Projects:		
Enhancement	161,174	103,677
Acquisition	82,784	63,614
Easements	10,385	14,672
Research studies	7,000	9,320
Public information	34,647	6,244
Grants:		
Turtle River Conservation District	-	1,500
Fort Whyte Centre	11,050	-
Manitoba Naturalists Society	4,500	-
Ducks Unlimited Canada	4,650	-
General and administrative:		
Board meetings	2,268	2,698
Stationery supplies	1,820	1,328
Professional fees	2,500	-
Bank services	100	63
	322,878	203,116
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(43,464)	50,427
Balance of unexpended funds at beginning of year	50,427	-
Unexpended funds at end of year	$ 6,963	$ 50,427

THE MANITOBA HABITAT HERITAGE CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements
as at March 31, 1988

1. Nature of Organization

The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Corporation was established in February, 1986 as a Crown Corporation under The Manitoba Habitat Heritage Act. The objectives of the Corporation are the conservation, restoration and enhancement of Manitoba fish and wildlife habitat and the fish and wildlife populations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except:

   i) fixed assets are charged to operating expenditures in the year of acquisition.

   ii) fixed assets are capitalized with a corresponding amount being reflected in "Investment in Fixed Assets". No depreciation is taken on fixed assets.

b) Land which is included in fixed assets, is valued at capitalized cost, except for donated land which is valued at the appraised value at acquisition date. Capitalized cost includes the cost of the land, appraisal fees and interest and property taxes to the date of acquisition. Land donated to the Corporation with an appraised value of $13,000 is included in "Donations revenue" and "Acquisition expenditures" in 1988.

c) Professional and administrative support is provided by Fisheries and Wildlife Branches staff of the Department of Natural Resources at no cost to the Corporation. This support is estimated to be $76,500 (1987 - $60,000). These costs are not reflected in these financial statements.

3. Commitments

a) The Corporation leases parcels of land for wildlife habitat. The future minimum lease payments for each of the next five years are.

1989	$11,697
1990	12,487
1991	9,750
1992	8,977
1993	4,818

b) The Corporation is committed to expend $47,600 (1987 - $45,000) under cooperative project funding agreements as follows:

1989	$26,900
1990	10,350
1991	10,350